LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1838.

No. 4 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY, BY THO. T. BRADFORD, FOR

DANL. BRADFORD. Publisher of the Laws of the U. States. FUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE

Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER: For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00

Within the year 3 50

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No paper will be discontinued until al arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of t of

1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1,50; t ice \$15. Longerones in prop

> From Blackwood's Magazine. THE AGES.

A thousand years-a thousand years! So long a time has worn away, And o'er the hardening earth appears Green pasture mixed with rocks of gray; And there huge monsters roll and feed, Each frame a mass of sullen life; Through slimy wastes and woods of reed, They crawl, and tramp, and blend in strife.

A thousand years -- a thousand years! And o'er the wide and grassy plain, A human form the prospect cheers, The new-sprung lord of earth's domain. Half clad in skins he builds a cell,
Where wife and child create a home;

He look: to Heaven with thoughts that swell,
And owns a Might beyond the dome. A thousand years -a thousand years! And lo! a city and a realm; Its weighty pile a temple rears, And walls are bright with swords and helm

Each man is lost amid a crowd; Each power unknown now bears a name; And laws and rites and songs are loud; And myriadshail their monarch's fame.

A thousand years-a thousand years! And now beside the rolling sea; Where many a sailor nimbly steers.

The eager tribes are bold and free. The graceful shrine adorns the hill; The square of council spreads below;
Their theatres a people fill, And list to thought's divinest flow.

A thousand years -a thousand years! We live amid a sterner land, Where laws ordain'd by ancient seers Have train'd the spirit of command; Their pride and policy and war,
With haughty fronts are gazing slow, And bound at their triumphal car, O'ermaster'd kings to darkness go.

A thousand years -- a thousand years! And chivalry and faith are strong; And through devotion's sorrowing tears, Is seen high help for earthly wrong. Fair gleams the cross with sunny light, Beneath a dim cathedral arch;
Tis raised, the burgher Staff of Right,
And heads the stately feudal march.

A thousand years-a thousand years! That drag along our sight to-day! The present will have stream'd away, And all our world of busy strength Will dwell in caluer halls of time, And then with joy will own at length, Its course is fixed, its end sublime.

From the Louisville Journal. PONTIUS PILATE AT VIENNE.

Translated and abridged from the "Courrier des

Vienne in Dauphiny, a province of France, the ancient capital of transalpine Gaul under the Romans, is situated on the river Rhone — There, on the left bank of that beautiful stream is seen a tomb of ancient architecture, which according to tradition, is the tomb of Pontin Pilate-Pilate, under whose government Jesus Christ suffered. Passus est sub Pontio Pilato. It was in Vienne also that the Wandering Jew revealed himself in 1777-a most remarkable occurrence, the spot that contained the ashe of the judge of the Righteous, was to be trodden upon by a descendant of his accuser.

The following chronicle was extracted from an old Latin manuscript found in a a monastery near Vienne:

It was onder the reign of Caligula; when C Marcius was prætor at Vienne, that an old man bent with age, yet of a tall stature, was seen to descend from his litter and enter a house of modest appearance near the temple of Mars.—
Over the door of this house was written in red
letters, the name of F. Albinus. He was an
old acquaintance of Pilate's. After mutual old acquaintance of Pilate's. After mutual salutations, Albinus observed to him, that many years had elapsed since their separation.—

"Yes, replied Pilate, "many years—years of misfortune and affliction. Accursed be the day on which I succeeded Valerius Gratus in the on which I succeeded Valerius Gratus in the government of Judea! My name is ominous; it has been fatal to whom o ver has borne it One of my ancestors imprinted an indelible mark of in any on the fair front of Imperial Rome, when the Romans passed under the Candina Farcula in the Samnite war. Another perished by the hands of the Parthians in the war against Arminius. And I-misera-

You miserable ?" asked Albinus; what have you done to entail misery on you? True, the adjustice of Caligut bas exiled you to Vienne, but for what crime? I have examined your affair at the Tabularium. You are denounced by Vitellus, prefect of Syria, your enemy, for having chastised the rebellious Hebrews, who slain the most noble of the Samaritans, and who afterwards withdrew themselves on

"Beware, Albinus, beware!" continued Pi-te. "If the Christ had been born under the

purple, he would not have been adored. Listen. To your friendship I will submit the events of my life; you will afterwards judge whether I am worthy of your hospitality." On my arrival at Jerusalem, I took posses-

sion of the Pretorium, and ordered a s feast to be prepared, to which I invited the Tetrarch of Judea, with the high priest and his officers. At the appointed hour, no guest appeared. This was an insult offered to my dignity. A few days afterwards, the Tetrarch deigned to pay me a visit. His deportment was grave and deceitful. He pretended that his religion forbadn him and his attendants to sit down at the table of the Gentiles, and to offer up libations with them. I thought it expedient to accept of his excure; but from that oment I was convinced that the con had declared themselves the enemies of the

At that time, Jerusalem was, of all conquered cities, the most difficult to govern. So tur-bulent were the people, that I lived in momentary dread of an insurrection. To repress it, I had but a single Centurion, and a handful of I requested a reinforcement from the Prefect of Syria, who informed me that be had scarcely troops sufficient to defend his own pro-Insatiate thirst of empire! -- to extend our conquests beyond the means of defending

Among the various rumors which came to my ears, there was one that attracted my attention. A young man, it was said had appeared in Gallilee, preaching with a noble unction, a new law in the name of the God who had sent him. At first I was apprehensive that his design was to stir up the people against the Romans: but soon were my lears dispelled: Jesus of Nazareth spoke rather as a friend of the Ronans than of the Jews.

One day, in passing by the place of Silon where there was a great concourse of people, I observed in the midst of the group, a young man leaning against a tree, who was calmly addressing the multitude. I was told that it was Jesus. This I could easily have suspected, so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. His golden colored hair and heard gave to his appearance a cele-tial aspect. Never have I seer a sweeter or a more serene countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers, with their black beards and tawny complexions!-Unwilling to interrupt him by my presence, continued my walk, but signified to my Secre-

tary to join the group and fisten.

My Secretar, 's name was Manhius. He was the grandsou of the ohief of the conspirators, who encamped in Etruria; waiting for Catalina. Manhus was an ancient inhabitant of Ju-dea, and well acquainted with the Hebrew lan guage. He was devoted to me, and was wor my confidence

On returning to the Pretorium, I found Man had pronounced at Siloe. Never have I heard in the Portico, or read in the works of the philosophers, any thing that can be compared to the maxims of Jesus. One of the rebellious Jews, so numerous in Jerusalem, having asked him if it was lawful to give tribute to Casor or not, Jesus replied: 'Render unto Casar the things that are Casar's, and unto God the things that are God's.

It was on account of the wisdom of his say ings that I granted so much liberty to the Na zarene; for it was in my power to have had him arrested and exiled to Pontus; but this would have been contrary to that justice w always characterized the Romans. This man was neither seditions or rebelious. I extended to him my protection, unknown per haps to him self. He was at liberty to act, to speak, to assemble and address the people, to choose disci

ples, unrestrained by any protorian mandate. Should it ever happec-may the gods avert the omen !-- should it ever happen, I say, that the religion of our forefathers be supplanted by the religion of Jesus, it will be to his noble toleration that Rome shall owe her premature obsc nies-whilst I, miserable wretch!—I shall nave been the instrument of what the christians all Providence, and we-Destiny.

But this unlimited freedom granted to Jesus evolted the Jews -not the poor but the rich the latter; and this was a political reason, in my opinion not to control the liberty of the Nazarene. "Scribes and Pharisees!" would be say to them, "you are a race of vipers!-vou re emble painted sepulcres!" At other times he would sneer at the proud alms of the Publican. nore precious in the sight of God.

New complaints were daily made at the Pretorium, against the insolence of Jesus. I befall him-that it would not be the first time that Jerusalem had stoned those who call themselves prophets-and that, if the Pretorium refused justice an appeal would be made

to Cæsar.
This I had prevented; by informing Cæsar

to re establish tr nquility in the city, without subjecting the Pretorium to humiliating concessions. I wrote to Jesus, requesting an in-terview with him at the Pretorium. He came. Oh, Albinus' now that my blood runs cold in my veins, and that my body is bent down under the load of years, it is not surprising that Pilate should sometimes tremble; but then I was young-in my veins flowed the Spanish, mixed with the Roman blood, as incapable of fear as it was of petit emotions.

When the Nazarene made his appearance, I as walking in my basilisk, and my feet seem ed fastened, with an icon hand, to the marble pavement. He was calm, the Nazarene—calm

e: here I am. For some time, I contemplated, with admi-Mount Garizim. You are also accused of acting thus out of hutred against the Jews."

"No!" replied Pilate, "No! by all the gods,
"No!" replied Pilate, "No! by all the gods,

afflicts me."

"What then is the cause of your affliction?"
continued Albinus. "Long have I known you—sensible, just, humane. I see it; you are the victim of Vitellus."

"Say not so, Albinus—say not that I am the victim of Vitellus—No: I am the victim of Vitellus—No: I am the victim of a Higher Power! The Romans regard me as an object of Carar's disgrace; the Jews, as the majority, and protesting his defence to the lieutenant of Casar, he committed the fate of the man to my hands.

Soon my palace assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel; every moment increased the number of seditions. Jerusalem was involved this I know, that there is in your discourses, a with crowds from the monotains of Nazareth, the series is simplicity that elevates you far above."

pious wretches!-Adore a God born in a man-ger, and put to death on the cross!" that liberty of which you are so worthy. Howdiscourses have raised up against you powerful and inveterate enemies. Neither is this surprising. Socrates had his enemies, and he fell a victim to their batred. Yours are doubly incensed against you, on account of your sayings against me, on account of the liberty extended toward you. They even accuse me indirectly of being leagued with you, for the purpose of depriving the Hebrews of the little civil power which Rome has left to them. My request—I do not say my orders—is, that you be more cir-cumspect for the future, and more tender in rousing the pride of your enemies, lest they against you the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of jus-

The Nazarene calmly replied:

"Prince of the earth, your words proceed not from true wisdom. Say to the torrent to stop in the midst of the mountain because it will uproot the trees of the valley; the torrent will answer you, that it obeys the laws of the Creator. God alone knows whither flow the waters of the torrent. Verily, I say unto you; before the rose of Sharon blossoms, the blood of the

just will be spilt.

"Your blood shall not be spilt," replied I, with emotion. "You are more precious in my estimation, on account of your wisdom, than all these turbulent and proud Pharisees, who abuse the freedom granted them by the Romans, conspire against Cæsar, and construe our bounty into fear. Insolent wretches!-They are not aware that the wolf of the Tiber sometimes clothes himself with the skin of the sheep. My Pretorium is open to you as a place of refuge-it is a sacred asylum."

Jesus carelessly shook his head, and said, with a graceful and divine smile:

"When the day shall have come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, neither on earth nor under the earth. The asylum of the Just is there (pointing to the heavens.) That which is written in the books of the prophets

must be accomplished."
"Young man," answered I mildly, "you o blige me to convert my request into an order.— The safety of the province which has been con fided to my care requires it You must observe more moderation in your discourses. Do not infringe my orders; you know them. May happiness attend you. Farewell." "Prince of the earth," replied Jesus, "I came

not to bring war in the world, but peace, love, and charity. I was born the same day on which Cæsar Augustus gave peace to the Roma world. Persecution proceeds not from me. xrect it from others, and will meet it in obe ience to will of my Father, who has shown me the way. Restrain, therefore, your worldly brudence. It is not in your power to arrest the ctim at the foot of the tabernacle of expira

So saying, he disappeared like a bright shaow behind the curtains of the basilick.

Herod the Tetrarch, who then reigned in Judea, and who died devoured by vermin, was a weak and wicked man, chosen by the chiefs of he law to be the instrument of their hatred .-To him the enemies of Jesus addressed them elves, to wreak their vengeance on the Naza-rene. Had Herod consulted his own inclination, he would have ordered Jesus immediately to be put to death: but though proud of his regal dignity, yet he was afraid of committing an ct that might diminish his influence with Cæ

Herod called on me one day at the Pretorium nd on rising to take leave, after some insignificant conversation, he asked me what was my opinion concerning the Nazarene.

I replied, that Jesus appeared to me to be one of those grave philosophers that great nations sometimes produced: that his doctrin was by no means dangerous; and that the intention of Rome was, to leave him that freedom of speech which was justified by his actions .-Herod smiled maliciously, and saluting we with ironical respect, he departed.

The great feast of the Jews was approaching and their intention was to avail themselves the popular exultation, which always manifests itself at the solemnities of the passover. The city was overflowing with a tumultuous popuice, clamoring for the death of the Nazaren My emissaries informed me that the treasure of the Temple had been employed in bribing the The danger was pressing. A Roman nturian had been insulted.

I wrote to the prefect of Syria, requesting a nundred foot soldiers and the same number of cavalry. He declined. I saw myself alone with a handful of veterans in the midst of a rebellious city-too weak to surpress disorder, & having no other choice left than to tolerate it. They had seized upon Jesus; and the seni-tious rabble, although they knew they had nothng to fear from the Pretorium, believing, on the aith of their leaders, that I winked at their se

lition; continued vociferating-'Crucify him. rucify him! Three powerful parties at that time had com-bined together against Jesus. First, the Hero-dians and Saducees, whose seditious conduct appeared to have proceeded from a double mo tive: they hated the Nazarene, and were im-patient of the Roman yoke. They could never rgive me for having entered their holy city with banners that hore the image of the Roma committed a fatal error, yet the sacralege did not appear less heinous in their eyes. Another grievance also rankled in their bosoms, I had

mperor; and although, in this instance, I had proposed to employ a part of the treasure of the Temple in erecting edifices of public utility My proposal was scowled at. The Pharasees were the avowed enemies of Jesus. They care ed not for the Governor; but they bore with bitterness the severe repremands which the Nazarene had, during three years, been continually throwing out against them wherever he went; l'oo weak and too pusikanimous to act by them selves, they had eagerly embraced the quarrel of the Herodians and Saducees. Besides these three parties, I had to contend against the reckless and profligate populace, always ready to join in sedition, and to profit by the disorder

nd confusion that result therefrom.

Jesus was dragged before the Council of the as innocence. When he came to me, he stopped, and, by a simple gesture, seemed to say to that the High Priest, Caiaphas, performed a derisory act of submission. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation and secure his execution. I answered him, that as esus was a Galilean, the affair came within Albinus, it is not the injustice of Cæsar that sculptors, who have given form and figure to all the gods and all the heroes.

"What then is the cause of your affliction?" to him at last—and my continued Albinus. "Long have I known you tongue faltered—"Jesus of Nazareth, I have tenant of Cæsar, he committed the fate of the

Gauls, who pretended to see into futurity.—
Weeping, and throwing herseff at my feet,—
Wajesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part authorized by the touch not this man, for he is holy. Last night, I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the waters—he was flying on the wings of the wind.

He scale to the lowest to the calm tree, but the largest taken on our part authorized by the existing laws, and as the troops of the provinces were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the scale to the lowest to the calm tree. the Pretorium have given way, and the sun is veiled in mourning like the vestal in the tomb! of our citizens in the neighborhood, and in the O, Pilate! evil awaits thee. If thou wilt not | whole border line, and that the excitement prelisten to the words of thy wife, dread the curses viously existing has been alarmingly increased

By this time my marble steps groaned under By this time my marble steps groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought back to me. I proceeded to the Hall of Justice, followed by my guards, and asked the people in a severe tone, what they demanded? The death of the Nazarene, was their reply. For what crime? The has blassphemed; he has prophesied the ruin of the Tember of the San of God—the Messila be sails bigself the San of God—the Messila be sail that froutier. The document herewith present that froutier. The document here with pr ole; he calls himself the Son of God—the Messian—the King of the Jews. Roman justice, said I, punisheth not such offences with death. "Crucify him, crucify him!" shouted forth the

The vociferations of the infuriated multiude shook the palace to the foundation. One man alone appeared calm in the midst of the tumnlt. He was like unto the Statue of innoence placed in the temples of the Euminides.

It was the Nazarene.

After many fruitless attempts to protect him from the fury of his merciless persecutors, I had the baseness to adopt a measure, which, at that moment appeared to me to be the only one that could save his life. I ordered him to be scourged; then, calling for a ewer, I washed my hands in presence of the clamorous multitude, thereby signifying to them my disapprobation

But in vain. It was his life that these wretches thirsted after. Often, in our civil commotions, have I witnessed the finious animosity of the multitude; but nothing could ever be compared to what I beheld in the present instance. It might have been truly said that, on this occasion, all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled together at Je usalem. The crowd appeared not to walk; they were borne off and whirled as a voitex, rol ting along like living waves, from the portal of the Pretorium even unto Mount Zion, with nonlings, screams, shrieks and vociferations, nch as were never heard either in the sedition of Panonia, or in the tumults of the Forum.

By degrees the day darkened like a winter twilight, such as had been seen at the death of he great Julius Cæsar. wards the ides of March I, the contemned gov ernor of the rebelious province, was leaning igainst a column of my basilic, contemplating thwart the dreary gloom, this Theory of Tartarus dragging to execution the innocent Naza ene. All around me was a desert. Jerusalen and vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gate that leads to the Gemonia. At nir of desolation and sadness enveloped me -My guard had joined the cavalry, and the Cen nrion, to display a shadow of power, was en leavoring to maintain order I was left alone nd my breaking heart admonished me, that what was passing at that moment appertained man. Loud clamors were heard proceeding from Golgotha, which borne on the winds ap peared to announce an agony such as never had been heard by mortal ear. Dark clouds lower ed over the pinnacle on the Temp e, and their large ruptures settled over the city and cover signs that were manifested, both in the heavens and on the earth that Dionysins, the Areopa gite, is reported to have exclaimed "Either the Author of Nature is suffering, or the Uni-

verse is falling apart."

Towards the first hour of the night, I three my mantle around me, and went down into the city towards the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice had been consummated The crowd were returning home; still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, sad taciturn What they had witnes ed, had struck them with terror and remorse I also saw my little Roman Cohort pass by mournfully, the standard bearear having veiled his Eagle in token of grief and I overhear some of the soldiers murmuring strange word which I did not comprehend. Others were re counting prodigies almost similar to those which had so often smote the Romans with dismay by the will of the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt; then, looking back towards Mount (alvary, would remain motion-less, in the expectation of witnessing some new

I returned to the Pretorium sad and pensive On ascending the stair, the steps of which were still stained with the blood of the Nazarene, l perceived an old man in a suppliant posture and behind him, several women in tears. He threw himself at my feet, and wept bitterly.-It is painful to see an old man weep-Father said I to him mildly, "who are you, and what is your request?" "I am Joseph of Arimais your request?" thea," replied he, "and am come to beg of you on my knees, the permission to bury Jesus of Nazareth." "Your prayer is granted," said I to him; and, at the same time, ordered Manlins to take some soldiers with him, to super intend the interment, lest it might be profane A few days a terwards, the sepulchre was found empty. The disciples of Jesus published al over the country that he had risen from the dead, as he had foretold.

A last duty remained for me to perform, it was to communicate to Cæsar the details of this

deplorable event. I did it the same night that red the fatal catastrophe, and had ju ished the communication when the day began

At that moment the sound of clarions play ing the air of Dianna, struck my ear. my eyes towards the Cesarean gate, I beheld a troop of soldiers, and heard at a distance other trumpets sounding Cæsar's march. It was the reinforcement that had been promised me-two thousand chosen men, who to hasten their arrival, had marched all night. "It has then been decreed by the Fates," cried I, wringing my hands, "that the great iniquity should b accomplished - that, for the purpose of averting day! Cruel desting, how thou sportest with the affairs of mortals! Alas! it was but too true, what the Nazarene exclaimed when writhing on th cross: 'All is consummated.'

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following message was received: To the Senate, and House of Representatives, U.

of our citizens in the neighborhood, and in the of a Roman Senate—dread the frowns of Ca- To gnard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensible to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on

minister accredite | to this country, and the pro-per steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to

published, and by the following correspon-

Mr. Poinsell to Gen. Scott. DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

January 5, 1835.

Sir: You will repair, without delay, to the canada frontier of the United States, and as much the military commend there.

me the military command there.
Herewith you will receive duplicate letters
the Governors of the States of New York nd Vermont, requesting them to call into the crvice of the United States such a militia force s you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been confided to you in the all persuasion that you will use it discreetly, nd extend the call only so far as circumstances ay seem to requi

It is important that the troops called into the ervice should be, if possible, exempt from that tate of excitement which the late violation of ur territory has created, and you will there-ore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from ortion of the Stato distant from the theatre of

The Executive possesses no legal authority o employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be der our control, from violating the laws, by naking incursions into the territory of neigh-oring and friendly nations, with hostile intent, can give you, therefore, no instructions on nat subject, but request that you will use you fluence to prevent such excessess and to prerve the character of this Government for goo aith and a proper regard for the rights of

The militia will be called into the service for aree months, unless sooner discharged; and your requisitions you will designate the nun er of men, and take care that the officers do

of exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administra-ive branch of the service should be conducted wherever practicable, by officers of the regular

The disposition of the force, with regard to he points to be occupied, is confided to you discretion, military skill, and intimate know dge of the country; and the amount of tha orce must depend upon the character and dr of the contest now going on in Canada and the di-position manifested by the peopl

nd the public authorities of that colony The President indulges a hope that outrage milar to that which lately occurred at So er, will not be repeated; and that you will be ble to maintain the peace of that frontie without being called upon to use the force which has beer confided to you

Very respectfully. Your most obedient servant, (Signed) J. R. POINSETT. Brevet Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Washington City

Mr. Poinsett to Gov. Marcy.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR, January 5, 1838.

Ser: The territory of the United States have ing been visited by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being en ertained, from the highly excited feelings ooth parties, that similor outrages may lead to n invasion of our soil, the President has thought roper to exercise the authority vested in him y law, and call out such a militia force as may deemed necessary to protect the frontiers of he United States

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into the service of the United States, and place under the com. nand of Brevet Major General Scott, such mi litia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier, for the purpose herein

Very respectfully, Your most obehient servant, J. R. POINSETT. His Excellency W. L. MARCY.

Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y. [Same to his Excellency, Silas H. Jennison, Governor of Vermont, Montpelier, Vermont.] Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1838. SIR: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage ommitted from Her Britanic Majesty's pro vince of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York .-The destruction of the property, and assassing tion of citilens of the United States on the soi known to you, the President was anxiously en ly seeking to prevent any unfortunate occur rence on the frontier of Canada, has produce ipon his mind the most painful emotions of sur ise and regret. It will necessarily form the ubject of a demand for redress upon Her Ma esty's Government. This communication ande to you under the expectation, the Higher Power! The Romans regard the as an object of Casar's disgrace; the Jews, as the severe Proconsnl; the Christians, as the executioner of their God!"

All Judea appeared to be pouring into the devoted city.

The towns from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans of Nazareth, and the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondatans with the plains of Esdress with crowds from the mondat

He spoke to the tempest, to the palm tree, to the fishes of the lake—all were obedient to him.

Behold! the torrent of Mount Cedron flows with blood, the states of the tree of a most aggravated character has been with blood, the states of the tree of the tre with blood—the statues of Cæsar are soiled committed, accompanied by a hostile though with the filth of the gemoniæ—the columns of the Pretorium have given way, and the sun is I take this occasion to renew to you the as-

surance of my distinguished consid JOHN FORSYTH. To Henry S. Fox, Esq., &c. &c.

Mr. Howard moved that the message and papers be referred to the Committee of Ways and

Means. Mr. Waddy Tompson moved that so much of the message as relates to the appropriation should be referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He had full confidence that this matter would be well manged by the Executive, but he must say that he looked on the letter of Mr. Forsyth altogether too tame, too vague information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparasion. I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1838.

The Message was accompanied by affidavits, giving a narrative of the burning of the Caro-

was highly atrocious, but debate at present on the subject would be premature, and he rose to suggest that Mr. Thompson's motion should be

Mr. Howard modified his motion accordingly. Mr Haynes remarked in answer to Mr. Thompson, that when Mr. Foreyth had spoken of the outrage as an assassination and had demanded the punishment of its perpetrators, ne certainly

he punishment of its perpetrators, he certainly had used no vague language.

Mr Gray of New York, sent to the Chair a message containing the letter from Col. McNab to the District Attorney of Buffalo, complainng of the provocations given by the Americans.

Mr. Filmore, said that the letter of McNab, instead of palliating the outrage as the gentleman who sent it to the Chair seemed to suppose, aggravated it. It bore date the very night before the outrage committed on the Car-oline. Afterburning the boat the assassins were highted back to McNab's camp by heacons kindled on purpose. Yet, McNab's letter contains an assurance that no violation of our territory was intended. Mr. Filmore, expressed his surprise that nothing was said in the President, Messars. sident's Message, in regard to the means of pro-lecting the forts on the frontier. One fort had een left entirelg unguarded and the cannon ad been actually taken away and carried to

Mr. Tilinghast said that he did not appreend any danger that a war with Great Britain would arise out of the affair. The government of that country could never sanction such a deinherate murder as had been committed. We had a right to insist upon the most rigorous punishment of the perpetrators, and he doubted not that it would be inflicted. But the highly excited people as our northern frontier must not be left to the law of their own unchecked impulses. Injuries would be committed on hoth sides—exasperation would lead to retaliation. A sufficient force to prevent these disturbances should be always kept up on the frontier. The government had been guilty, he contended, and great and culpable neglect in leaving the state of the leaves o ng the arms of the United States unguarded,

ur military posts vacant, and no force pear to

rotect them from pillage and violence.

Mr. Bronson desended the administration rom the attacks made upon it. How, he asked was the administration to blame if the Candians had crossed the frontier and attacked certain citizens of the United States? within thirty days past there had been no hosile demoustrations on that frontier. Every thing was perfectly and profoundly peaceful forty days ago. No one had dreamed of the necessity of keeping any force there. If the northern frontier had been fortified and oned where no war then existed, what would have been done for the southern frontier, where war actually existed! The troops had been withdrawn from the north where there was no occasion for them, to be employed at the South where there was occasion. It has since been impossible to withdraw these troops from the South and thus leave the soul ern frontier de-

Mr. Rhett deprecated any premature expres ion of opinion on the subject. He thought it mportant to inquire who had been the aggresors in this affair. Our own people, without iny authority or permission from the govern-nent, had plunged into the quarrel. A fugitive from Canada, a traitor, according to their laws, had been openly permitted to recruit in the streets of Buffalo. All this while we were at peace with the British Government. The provocation thus afforded by us was surely reat. He asked whether we should tolerate such doings in Canada, if British citizens were o muster on our frontier, with a view of putting own our institutions of government?

If the Caroline was engaged in carrying to Navy Island, articles controband of war, he would not say that the representatives of the British government had no right to seize and He thought appearances were against us, but without knowing the facts of the ase, he would not pronounce an opinion. was for preserving an honorable bearing towards

friendly power.

Mr. Menifee said that no great principal as involved in this question and he condemned the expression of hostile feelings towards Great Britain as absolutely preposterous. He con-idered that the conduct of government towards Mexico had given occasion and encouragen o the behaviour of our people in the Canada

Mr. Thompson vindicated the administration as having done all in its power to prevent infractions of our neutral duties.

Mr. Wise said that he should not go into the uestion who was in the wrong. He would tot, as yet, hold the government of Great Bri-ain responsible for what has taken place, and noped that enough of wisdom and prudence would pervade the councils of both parties to prevent a war. He then moved the previous question on the motion of reference. The ref-

rence was agreed to by the House. Three other messages were received from the President, covering the information called for in elation to Mexico, Texas and Canada, by the esolution adopted on Friday last.

The Comic Almanae for 1838. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

bacintuciay Gazette.

REMARKS OF MR. BENTON.

In Senate, Thursday, December 31st, 1837, on the Bill for the suppression of Small Notes, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Clay said he could see no good reason why Congress should not extend a corresponding courtesy to the District banks, with that of the Legislature of the several States to their moneyed institutions. Would it not be better to postpone the day to a later period, when the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland would be in session, and an opportunity afforded of witnessing the action of those bodies on the matter? He thought great caution was necessary in pursuing this subject, and he hoped it would be postponed until the second week in January, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Benton objected to the postponement.

The argument was to postpone both bills—the shin-plaster bill, and the bank bill—and that not to a certain day, but indefinitely, and until adjoining States should first act upon the same subjects. This was the argument of the Sena-tor from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) His motion was for a postponement until the second Mon-day in January, but the argument was for inde-finite postponement, and for contingent action; and it was evident, from the two speeches just made by that Senator, (Mr. Clay,) that if the postponement was granted, that another would be demanded when it was out; for the whole tenor of his two speeches was, that the shin-plasters were not to be suppressed, nor the banks in this District required to resume, until the adjacent States had first led the way in the same work. This was indefinite postponement, and contingent action. It was the attempt to do here precisely what had been effected by the party opposed to the resumption in the Bank Convention in New York; it was non-action! it was to do nothing! and get rid of the subject

without fixing a day!
Mr. B. denied that there was any validity in any of the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky for delaying either of the bills. There was a necessity for these filthy shin-plasters. -The Senators alone received for their compensation more hard money than the District required for change. They had received all their pay in gold and silver at the called session, and they were now receiving their pay in hard modern the state of the state o ney and Treasury notes, in the proportion of two-thirds hard money and one-third Treasury is paid, its officers and all its expenses. He presumed the House of Representatives was paid in the same way; and as the expenses of the two Houses exceeded three thousand dollars a day, it would follow that upwards of two thousand a day in specie was received by the members and officers in Congress. This was the daily supply; so that, leaving all other sources of supply out of the question, Congress alone disbursed vastly more hard money in the District than its business could absorb, and it was accordingly purchased up for exportation by agents whose advertisements could be seen

Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) has declared that members of Congress cannot get change without taking these shin-plasters, but all are obliged to take them; that he has to take them himself; and he has even made profer of a bundle of them here in the Senate, by way of giving emphasis to his asservation. But it is a mistake. No member of Congress is obliged either to give or to take shin-plasters.— The two thirds of his pay which he gets in hard money will pay all his current expenses; and money will pay all his current expenses; and as for change, he will always get the same in change; if he pays out hard money, he will get hard money in change. This was the invariable practice. Every body knew it. It was seen every hour of the day. Two persons making payment at the same time, and to the same ing payment at the same time, and to the same person, one paying in hard money, the other in shin-plasters, receive their change, in the presence of each other, in the same medium

which they use.

Mr. B. adverted to the other bill—the one to Mr. B. adverted to the other bill—the one to compel the District banks to resume payment by the 1st of May—and declared all the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky, in favor of delaying that bill, to be invalid and insufficient. One of those reasons was, that the banks of the District could not resume until their neighbors did—that there must be a general resumption, or the resuming banks would be destroyed, Mr. B. knew this to be the common argument with all those who were for delaying the resumption, and if it prevailed, there would be no resumption at all, as many banks were either unable or unwilling to resume, and would never agree to any time that could be named. The Finance Committee had looked to this contingency, and had framed their bill on a on a principle which would en able the banks of any State, District, or Territory, to resume when the Legislative authority ased, and that with perfect safety to them or in the world, should resume. The principle was to illegalize the circulation of any non-specie paying bank paper from the day of the resumption, and to make the passers of it.

In the year 1832, the year of the veto message, General Jackson and his friends commenced their efforts to improve the currency, and the resumption, and to make the passers of it.

In the year 1832, the year of the veto message, General Jackson and his friends commenced their efforts to improve the currency, and the resumption, and to make the passers of it. liable for it as its issuers, with a right of sum-

mary recovery against them.

By this means, continued Mr. B., the banks of this District will be perfectly safe in resuming on the 1st of May next, although no other banks in the country, or in the world, shall resume at that time; for the notes of no non-species paying haple come into competition with cie paying bank come into competition with them. All such are excluded from the District -banished-outlawed; and if any person shall bring any such into the District, he, and every successive passer of it, is made in law what it is in fact, the issuer of it within the District, and is made liable for its contents, with summary proceedings for the recovery. Under this section, either no such notes will be brought into the District, or if they are, the passers of them, each in histurn, will be liable for their contents; and so it will cease to be unconvertible, and will be payable at the will of the holder. This does away all reason for waiting for a general resumption, and sets an example, which being collowed by the States, each for itself, will enable each one to resume when its Legislature

Mr. B. gave an additional reason for speedy resumption: it was the state of the foreign exchanges, now three per cent. on the specie standard, in favor of the U. States. The non-resuming party in the bank convention in New York were enabled to succeed in preventig the York were enabled to succeed in preventig the fixing of a day for resuming, solely by an objection to the foreign exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remissions, and an export of only six millions and millions, and an export of only six millions and only in the second of the foreign exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remissions, and an export of only six millions and the foreign exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remissions, and an export of only six millions and the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is then a total remission in the first exchanges have become decidedly in our favor. There is the first exchanges have become decided in the first exchanges have been an impartation of near eleven in this part and the first exchanges have been an impartation of near eleven in the first exchanges have been d moval, at this time, of the ground which the moval, at this time, of the ground which the moval, at this time, of the ground which the another year with the double advantage of the moval and intelligent community. Yes, "the non-resumption party then stood upon; and if another year with the double advantage of the this change had taken place one hour before the foreign exchanges in our favor, and the whole experiment? has increased our specie, in five convention adjourned, one of the three results of the last year's crop just ready to go to marmust have been produced, viz: either the non- ket. The imports of specie for this year must have been produced, viz: either the non- ket. The imports of specie for this year must resuming party must have agreed to fix a day then he immense, probably as great as they resuming party must have agreed to fix a day

Mr. B. said the country was now cursed with notes and shin-plasters; and this curse, by a large political party, was charged upon General Jackso. and his friends; but he believed that eventr were impending which would enlighten

little information to give; and that was, to show them what these experiments were, what success has attended them, and what it is that the opposers of these experiments have been, and since, drawn up, and to submit to the Senate. They were:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed will overflow of itself."

report to the Senate and to the House respec-tively, what alterations, if any, are necessary

Mint of the United States, so as to check the exportation of that coin, and to restore it to culation in the U. States.

"2. In the laws relative to foreign coins, so as to restore the gold and silver coin of foreign nations to their former circulation within the

"3. In the joint resolution of 1816, (for the better collection of the revenues,) so as to exclude all bank notes under twenty dollars from instrumental in the gradual suppression of the small note circulation, and the introduction of gold and silver for the common currency of the

These are the experiments, first, to correct the gold standard; secondly, to restore foreign coins to circulation; thirdly, to effect the gradual suppression of paper currency under twenty dollars. These are the objects; but, before see what success has attended our exertions to accomplish them, let us see what was the actual state of the currency at that time, to-wit: at the veto session of 1832. It was this, of gold there was not a single piece in circulatien; of silver three was, according to the esti-mate of a Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) speaking on data furnished by the Bank of the United States, "from twenty to twenty-two millions of dollars;" and of bank notes there was a general deluge of the smallest denomination. down to the dollar. This was notes. This is the manner in which the Senate | the state of the currency in 1832, when General Jackson and his friends undertook to improve its condition. Of gold, the circulation had been created from nothing to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, and the standard adopted by us has been found to be so precisely accurate that the premium on American gold and American silver is now exactly the same! Our silver has been increased till it amounts, with the gold, to up wards of eighty millions of dollars, and the small note circulation under twen-ty dollars was in a course of gradual suppression in every State in which the political friends of General Jackson were in the majority. This was the state of the experiment in May last, when all the banks in the Union suddenly closed their vaults, and have remained closed ever since. They all closed, though all could not have desired to do so; and which did not, and which did, will be as distinctly seen in the division of the impending question of resumption, as if it had been openly declared at the time the

ranks shut up.

To show the merit of the reform in the currency effected by General Jackson and his friends, Mr. B. had recourse to another test, that of the exports and imports of specie; and he read a table which he had obtained from the Treasury Department. It only went back to

ne year 1821	, the year of th	e veto on the U
ed States Ba	nk charter; the	result stood th
	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$8,064,890	\$10,478,059
1822	3,360,846	10,810,189
1823	5,897,896	6,372,987
1824	8,379,835	9,014,553
1825	6,150,765	8,797.955
1826	6,880,960	4,704,553
1837	8,152,130	8,014,880
1828	6,489,741	8,242,476
1829	7,400,612	4,924,020
1830	8,155,964	2,178,773
1831	7,305,945	9,014,931
1930	5 907 554	5 656 340

This presents a period of twelve years of im-

sult is show	n in this table:	
	Imports.	Exports.
1833	\$7,070,368	\$2,614,952
1835	17,911,662	1,676,258
1834	13,131,447	5,748,174
1836	12,166,372	4,435,815
1837	10,954,432	7,714,990
Dahall II.	1:00	M. D Horo i

last five years averages twelve millions per an num; and this great increase has been the salvation of the country, and enabled it to outride ed the country and shown that it is able to hard money will be the common currency stand the shock of a universal suspension of spe- the country, no matter who wishes the contr general resumption, or invented some were the year after the panic, when they amounted to near eighteen millions reported

which would soon take place in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, would develope the in the State Legislatures, would develope the in the twelve years of bank, and a GAIN of in the State Legislatures, would develope the in the twelve years of bank, and a GAIN of in the State Legislatures, would develope the in the twelve years of bank, and a GAIN of position! to all measures proposed for the resumption of specie payments, and no position! This was the difference; and this proposition of any measure in place of those proposition of any measure in place of those proposition.

works. By that test he was writing to ablde, and would await its decision.

Mr. B. said that Gen. Jackson and his friends have had as much gold and silver as the business of the whole Union could possibly employ; and been the subjects of many attempts at wit, for what was called their experiment on the currency, and he green med that many had repeats.

The works that if the experiment had only began a few years sooner, we should now sition is made by the Bank of the United States and its friends. That institution and its friends and resisted, but in vain; they were carnewed that many had repeats.

The works that if the experiment had only began a few years sooner, we should now sition is made by the Bank of the United States and its friends. That institution and its friends and resisted, but in vain; they were carnewed that many had repeats. ger, we shall soon have as much as can possied that phrase, without precisely knowing what those experiments were. To all such he had a ways large. They are the natural effect of our annual crop of one hundred millions' worth of cotton, tobacco, rice and other articles. These have brought, are bringing, and will continue to bring, annually, eight, ten, fifteen, opposers of these experiments have been, and are now, opposing. This was easily done, for they were compressed into three resolutions, what is brought by emigrants. If the experi they were compressed into three resolutions, what is brought by emigrants. In the experiment which he (Mr. B) had the honor, some years ment continues, the mass of these annual im ports will remain in the country until the coun try is saturated with specie; then the surplus on the part of the Senate, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of succeed in changing the experiments, then the the House of Representatives, to consider and old policy of the Banks of the United States will prevail. Exportation of specie will be the order of the day! The States will again be be made:
"1. In the value of the gold coined at the 1817 to 1832. The whole will go to England Exports will be made to exceed imports; an at the end of some years we shall be brought to that vaunted period of 1832, with from "twen ty to twenty-two millions of specie;" and the whole business of the country-crops, commerce, exchanges, real and personal prop stocks, and every Gevernment, State and Fed eral-the prey of the Bank of the United States

Having shown that the specie in the country was increased 1832 to 1837, from twenty mil revenue payments after a given period, and to lions to eighty millions, Mr. B. wished the make the revenue system of the United States cile an apparent contradiction. It was this, that with only twenty millions of specie in 1832, they held the currency to be soundest, safest, and finest upon earth! and now, with eighty millions of specie in the country, they hold the country to be utterly ruined, and total y unable to raise picayunes and ninepences t was a contradiction which he wished to see re permitted to believe that, as eighty millions of Quadruple Alliance is four times greater than twenty millions, so is the country four times more able to pay specie in 1837 than it was in 1832.

Mr. B. besought gentlemen not to be distresto live without them, and to live well. He had experience on this subject. There were no shin-plasters in Missouri, and there was no distress Powers. or misery there. All was flourishing and happy; real estate, personal estate, produce, laborall bearing the highest prices ever known before, and hard money in every man's pocket. He had aletter from one of the principal mehanics of St. Louis, in answer to an inquiry made of him, which stated the prices of labor in St. Louis, and which with the leave of the Senate he would read. The letter was as fol-

"ST. Louis, Nov. 20, 1837. Sir: After my best respects to yourself and amily, in compliance with a wish expressed by you to me a few days before you left this city or Washington, I write to give you a state ment of the wages given to mechanics and la-borers in this city and adjoining districts, which are as follows: For house carpenters, two dollars per day; for boat builders or ship carpen ters, two dollars and fifty cents per day; stone cutters, three dollars per day; plasterers, two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per day; painters, two dollars per dap; blacksmiths, two dollars per day; cabinet makers, piece work ifteen dollars per week; saddlers, piece work, ay from fifteen to eighteen dollars per week; ilors, piece work, say from twelve to twenty ollars per week; quarrymen, one dollar an fifty cents per day, and the superintendant or foreman of a quarry, two dollars per day; laboring hands, digging cellars and working in the streets, one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per day; laboring men to work on a farm, twenty dollars per month and found.

Respectfully, your sincere friend,

Hon. Thomas H. Benton." Such are the prices of labor in St. Louisach the rewards of labor in that place; -and this only gives one view of the state of things and amendment as may be necessary or in that city. Its commerce was still more striking; and certain he was that he saw more commerce in the port, and on the wharf of St. St. Louis, the day he left there, than he had seen from that place to Washington city, incluports and exports; and these twelve years cover | ding all that he saw in all the cities, towns and that precise portion of the existence of the Bank of the United States which is celebrated by its friends as the ne plus ultra of perfection; and what was the result? Why, that our exports of specie exceeded our import; that our exports amounted to the enormous sum of \$84,280,368 while our imports amounted to \$83,356,662, uning tonnage, was now the third city of the Union: that New York was first, New Orleans was to leave the country with no more than twenty or twenty-two millions of sepcie to sustain all its banking, and all its commercial operations? this moment with a degree of rapidity and en

Mr. B said the policy of General Jackson must succeed. It was right in itself, and would succeed. It might be frustrated temporarily by a combination of banks, and was now frustrated by them; but there were good banks and bad bank in the country, and a division would take place among them; and in that division every bank and every political party will take its own station. Gold and silver, now the short space of five years we have an import of upwards of sixty-two millions; an export of almost nothing. Making an allowance for the gold coined at the mint, the specie brought in four times more abundant in the United States by passengers and not registered at the custom increase; the public determination to have houses, and the actual increase of specie for the them will increase; the public determination to have them will increase just in the propo tion to the efforts to deprive the country them: detestation of shin-plasters and broke the storm of the present bank suspension, and triumph over it; for complete and proud will efforts to continue them in circulation; and be the triumph of the country over the diaboli- eventually, the day of recoil, of revulsion, must cal design to impose upon it a broken bank pa- come. Shin-plasters will be put down, no mat per and shin-plaster currency. If there had been no more specie in the country in May last than there was at the time of the veto message banks will have to resume or die; no matter of 1832, the country would have been crushed! who opposes the resumption: gold will combut eighty millions, instead of twenty, has savinto circulation, no matter who bates gold ie payments by the banks. Such is the strength ry; a pestiferous issue of small bank notes u of General Jackson's policy—so wisely is it der twenty dollars will be suppressed, no mat-founded in correct principles, that even in this ter who is for small notes; banks will be made ears, from twenty millions to eighty millions t is now increasing it at the rate of many milions per annum; it will continue to increase until the whole country is fitted with gold and silver, until the quantity is so great that resisother pretext for not agreeing, or openly taken amounted to hear eighteen millions reported at the customs, besides several millions brought at the customs, besides several millions brought by emigrants, and not reported. Such is the the Universal Broken Bank and Shin-plaster fruit of General Jackson's policy; and if that fruit of General Jackson's policy; and if that all their friends and supporters, will sink togeth-Iruit of General Jackson's poncy; and it that policy can be continued a few years longer, our stock of gold and silver will continue to increase until every part of the Union, like Holland and France, is saturated with the precious metals, and until the most undaunted advocates are flort doubly directed to force the circulation of this trash, and to resist all measures to These things will happen; they will come for shin-plasters and broken bank notes will be tion of this trash, and to resist all measures to for such vile and fifthy substitutes for specie. eventr were impending which would enlighten the public mind on that point, and show the public mind on that point, and show the such vile and filthy substitutes for specie.

Mr. B. contrasted the five years's result of broken bank and a shin-plaster convention, broken bank and a shin-plaster convention, The events in the New York bank convention, and the votes—not the speeches, but the votes and the votes—and the speeches are represented to admit that there is no necessity for the whole civilized world not to overthrow the horrible training forced to admit that there is no necessity for the whole civilized world not to overthrow the horrible two proposed. In the New York Convention of banks, in the Congress of the United States, in the State Legislatures, it is all the same the disgusting atrovity of levying six thing, and by the same party. Opposition! op-

swelling tide of public opinion. But this un-natural struggle will cease; it will cease under the accumulated masses of gold and silver which "the experiment" has brought, is bringing, into

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By three arrivals at New York from England, news has been received from London to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 2d December, both inclusive.

On the 20th of November the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, amidst great crowds of her subjects, and delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have thought it right to assemble you for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"It is with great satisfaction that I the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the reiations of amity; and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

"I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain. I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of

"I have directed a Treaty of Commerce, which I have concluded with the United Republic of Peru and Bolivia, to be able to communicate to you similar

"I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the Province of Crown. Lower Canada

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil list. I place, unreservedly, at your disposal, those Hereditary Revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate predecessor; and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject, shall be prepared and laid before you. Fesirous that the expendiutre in this, as in every other department of the Government, should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honor and dignity of the Crown.

"The estimates for the services of next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expendi-

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The external peace and domestic tranquillity which at present happily prevail, are very favorable for the consideration of such me asures of reformation expedient, and your attention will natulation, which was interrupted by the nement.

"The result of the inquiries, which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish be law some well digested means of relief for the destitute in that country.

"The municipal government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better

"The laws which govern the collection of the ty the composition in Ireland require revision and amendment. Convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a Sovereign, I request your attention to those measures which will be submitted to you for the improvement

of the law. "Youcannot but be sensible of the deep importance of these questions which | Both parties-Protestants and Catholics I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiallity and justice which affords factious conduct, and a disregard of solthe best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting charging the King with an act of the this parliament—the first that has been grossest tyrrany and injustice. elected under my authority-I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the Sovereignty of this kingdom renders it a more imperative duty that under Divine Providence, I should place my reliance upon your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of all my people."

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4. We have 'had an increased demand from the trade to day, and fully 5,000 bags sold at prices rather dearer than on Saturday. Speculators have taken 500 Americans and 500 Surat.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The American house of Grant, Bell & Co. are about to resume business, to the great gratification of a capital, in consequence of an expected large circle of friends, by whom they are esteemed for their honorable and prudent conduct. A dividend of 10s. in which had prevailed for several months. the pound will be paid almost immediate- The cessation, however, of the dry wea-

RUSSIA.

If the following account, which we find in an English paper, be true, it and restored tranquility. would justify a censure of the whole civ-

to escape, were flogged, or banished to

From the New York Evening Post. LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America brings us London papers of Saturday evening, the 2d of December, and Liverpool papers of the 4th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cotton has still a brisk sale, and the price is advancing. Private letters, however, assure us that the sales are principally made to speculators, who calculate on a large future demand in the

News of the recent troubles in Canada had reached England. On the first of dit in the metropolis. December, Mr. Leader desired to know have received from all Foreign Powers of Lord John Russell whether the troops in Lower Canada had been increased, for, and when the ministry would bring forward their conciliatory measures.

Lord John Russell replied, that he bebelieved some troops had beeu sent from question whether Lord Gosford had applied for any increase of military force he declined answering for the present. my Crown with the Queen of Spain, ac- He was not aware that any accounts desertions. He could not state at what time any measures could be brought forward on the subject of the last inquiry; they might receive. At all events, the results of my negotiations with other Government were persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the

> FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EU ROPE.

By the sacket Ship U, States, Capt. Holderidge we have received London papers to Dec. 7th, and Liverpool to the8th both inclusive. Intelligence of the first breaking out

in Lower Canada had reached London and created a good deal of sensation. Fresh cases of Plague have appeared

London, Dec. 6, (evening).—The mos interesting money matter now here is that of Bank stock thought by many that the Bank of England had come out of our recent monetary troubles without a scar; but it appears that now a visitation is come upon it, and its situation and prospects will not at all be benefitted by the projected United States money estab lishment here, of which it is said that Mr. Jaudon is to be the principal manager. Money continues comparatively scarce, and discounts on the first bills are 4 per cent; and of such there are but

few offered for discount. London, Dec. 6-The Paris papers have come to hand, but bring no news of importance.

The bay of Naples, says a letter of the 18th ult., was visited in the night of rally be directed to that course of legis- | the 16th with a storm so violent, that in the morning three vessels, two of which cessary dissolution of the last Parlia- were Austrian bound for Genoa, were found complete wrecks near the city the steamer Maria Chistina, which left Naoles on the 15th was able to gain the port of Baiæ, and the Francis 1. was driven on shore at Castellamare. All the passengers and crew were saved, and the vessel is not much damaged.

SPAIN .- Madrid Gazette bring no fresh

intelligence from the theatre of war. A number of small bands still continued to hover in the vicinity of the capital. On the 26th, in noon day, the stage coach between Madrid and Aronjuez was stopped and robbed by 15 mounted Carlists, who carried off the four passengers it contained, with a view, no doubt, to ex tort from them a further ransom.

PRUSSIA .-- The removal and improve ment of the Catholic Archbishop of Cologne has caused a great sensation among the Roman Catholics of Prussia and of the neighboring kingdoms and states -are indulging in mutual recriminations -the one accusing the Archbishop of emn and written agreements-the other

LIVEROOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 7. -Since our last the market has been very animated, and the sales extensive at a further improvement of ad per lb. on Surats, and very full prices of other descriptions; the sales on Tuesday were 500, yesterday 6 00, and to-day 4500 bales. 3000 Surats and 500 American have taken on speculation .- N. Y. Jour nal of Commerce.

LATER FROM FRANCE. By the Francis First, Capt. Pell, we have French papers to Dec. 8. Paris Dec. 7.

We are in receipt of letters and papers from Madrid of the 22th ult. Some trifling disturbances had taken place in the increase in the price of bread, owing to the scarcity of wheat, and the drought ther, and the precaution taken by the government to lay in a considerable supply of wheat, had dispelled these reports

At Cadiz a strong degree of fermentation prevailed, occasioned by dissensions which had arisen between the troops of the line and the National Guards, and a report was circulated that the civic force

works. By that test he was willing to abide, difference shows that if the experiment had opposed to coerce the resumption. This opposed to his soldiers on the military casioned much anxiety to the government. to that province as Captain General, but having no troops at his disposal, it is boubted whether he will be able to do more than his predecessor, unless 4,000 or 5,000 Portuguese were to enter the province. The newly appointed Ambassador to France, the Marquis d'Espeia, was preparing to set out for Paris with. his family.

The Carlist Chief Cabera, in his last. engagement with Oraa, is said to have: lost 600 men. On the 14th, his forces and those of Forcadell, 4,000 strong oc. capied Alcora.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL CORRES-PONDENT OF THE N. Y. STAR.

The Queen's health is reported to be market. The present quick sales and in a precarious state. Of the truth of increased prices may therefore not last this report I have no means of ascertaining any thing. What I state, therefore. is merely the echo of any prevalent one The report. then, is this-that thes

Queen has exhibited appearances of that hereditary disease (once believed to bewhether an increase had been applied curable by the touch of a king or queen) which has so much embittered the existence of many of her family. The dreadful complaint commonly known by the name of Kings' Evil is believed to New Brunswick to Lower Canada. The have caused the mental alienation under which Geo. III. so many years was afflicted. It is believed, also, that the Princess Amelia died of i.s offects. George IV. was an early sufferer from the same onciled; and until it was reconciled, he must cording to the stipulations of the Treaty had reached England of an increase of cause, and the black stocks which are now so generally worn, were invented by or for him, to conceal the marks which the disease had made in his neck. the course of her Majesty's ministers The taint is in the family-and I besed at the thoughts of parting company with he laid before you, and I hope soon to might be varied by the intelligence which lieue that, in consequence of the fretal houses, it has been communicated to nearly every royal house in Europe.

To wind up about the Royal Family, let me draw your attention to the following, which I find in the London correspondence of Limerick Chronicle.

"There is an awful rumor just transpired from the recesses of one of the Royal Palaces, and though I really shudder to allude even remotely to the ob. ject, still I fear there is some truth in the tale of my story, which has covered of late years deeds of the grossest darkness, in a certain great household. If the revolting details are unmasked to the execration of the world, the character and station of one of the oldest and most confidential servants of a late distinguished personage are irretrievably gore, while the high fame of another equally exalted individual must suffer beyond recovery, by the disclosure of mutual guilt.

It is said that the persons here alluded to are the King of Hanover, his sister the princess Sophia, and Sir Herbert Taylor, late private secretary to William

From Russia, there is a report-believed to have been stated by M. de Barante, the French Ambassador at Petersburgh—that the Emperor Nicholas had exhibited unequivocal symptoms of insanity. This does not appear at all un. likely, nor would it be an object of great sorrow any where.

> LEXINGTON, DEC. 1837. DISSOLUTION.

day mntually dissolved; it therefore becomes necessary for their books to be closed .-They would say to their friends whose accounts are due, come forward and liquidate them without being further called on. Persons wishing to settle their bills can call at Mr. T. N. Gaines' Store, formerly Chinn & Gain where one of the firm or Mr. F. P. Gaines, will at all times be ready to wait upon them.
CHINN & GAINES. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

NOTICE. HAVE taken the stand recently occcupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods. Where I shull continue the business. My stock

being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the-T. N. GAINES Jan. 4, 1837 .-- 1-tf.

For Sale.



sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; Also, a large young STALLION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring. The purchaser can have

time, giving good security for purchase money.

M. FLOURNEY. 7 miles north of Lexington. Jan. 11, 1838.-2-4t.

WANTED TO HIRE:

GOOD SERVANT, that understands Cooking and Washing. One from the age of 35 to 40 years old would be preferred, and must be without children with her. For one of good character and qualifications a large price will be given. Enquire of the editor of the Intelligencer. Lex. Jan. 11, 1838.-2-4t.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, SS.

Messrs. William Kell, Thomas Kell, Natham Kell, John Kell, Isaac Kell, John Hill, and Alseanda Hill, late Alseanda Kell, William Carriagton, Mary Blackburn—the unknown heirs of Timothy Carrington, and the unknown heirs of John Carrington, Asa Carrington and Differential Carrington and Eli Carrington-

NAKE notice that I will attend at my own house in Montgomery, State of Ky., on Saturday the 17th day of February, 1838, for the purpose of taking the depositions of William Barrow and Abraham Barrow, and others -to be used and read as evidence, on the trial of a certain suit in chancery, now depending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Court; wherein I am complainant and you defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day, until the same shall be finished, at which time and place you can attend.

ENNIS COMBS. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4t.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY,.....JAN25,.... 1838

Our Cogressional news is to Tuesday 18th inst. The Senate were occupied with the consideration of the Sub-Treasury systen, a bill for the establishment of which had been presented by Mr. Wright, Chairman on the Committee on Finance on the motion of Mr. Websier ordered to be printed.

A bill reported by Mr. Buchanan for the better maintainace of the National neutrality was passed.

The H. R. has been chiefly occupied with the discussion of the adverse claims

the Canada frontier affords no hard fighting nor do we believe there will be any. The Lower Province appears to be quie and all the forces in the upper, is confined to Navy Island, where little can be done by either party. Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott had arrived at Buffalo and would no doubt very soon stop all interference of our citizens in a cause hope less to the natriots.

We have no official report of the Florida war,-The Indians have been driven trom some of their hiding places with heavy losses of horses and provisions, which must bring that war to a close. It appears, that most of the leading chiefs have surrendered or been taken prisoners, those now in arms are too few to hold

The swamps give an advantage which has cost our invading army severe losses in both officers and men.

This must always be expected in a war with such an enemy .- Kentucky recollects the loss of her best citizens in the wars of Harmer, St. Clair, and the Tippecanoe VITCORY. The best efforts of Gen. Washington, who then presided over the destinies of this republic could that he made them to others. Here, Sir, I should have been pleased to close this communot save the brave Fountain, Hardin, Oldham and the countless multitude who fell in the old Indian war.

"THE COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT,"-Is the title of a paper sent us with a request to take some brief notice of it, which we proceed to do it not unlikely, I may have spoken of it to some with the most cheerful alscrity; and the more of my acquaintances at Nashville; but I do not especially as at the present time public attenremember to have so done, either to yourself or
Mr. Johnson. I knew nothing myself of the tion in our own State seems to be awakening origin of this rumor, and not believing its auto the important subject of education. The thenticity, felt no disposition to inquire into its paper before us, we candidly give it as our truth or falsehood. It was, in my judgement, opinion, seems admirably well fitted to benefit both teacher and pupils. Along with the topics more immediately connected with school who were pledged to carry out those principles discipline, &c., it presents a large amount of in the practical administration of the Governimportant, fundamental information on government, domestic and political economy, and in the patriotism and intelligence of the peosocial morals &c., explained in a clear, strong

ple. Entertaining these views, therefore, and being of the political cast attributed to me in and unostentatious manner. These are topics, deeply impressed on the mind, but of which we fear a woful want prevails. We unhesitating-Iv then recommend the "School Assistant" as a ly then recommend the "School Assistant" as a public instructor, and venture to say it will be Nashville, I should have alluded to the supposfound a valuable paper. It is published month- ed remarks of General Jackson, which pe haps ly in New York city at 50 cents per annum.

A deputation of Chiefs of the Fox and Sac Indians arrived in town yesterday, under the direction of agents on their way to Washington. We do not very distinctly understand the nature or object of their mission, but we believe it has some relation to the CURRENCY. Of one thing however we are certain, that a finer mobler looking set of fellows than these same red rovers it would be hard to find. They are brawney, athletic, bold, and undaunted, presenting a perfect specimen of the savage in his native state. They can boast of abundance of brass and copper trinkets "with all the other paraphernalia and decorations of which these children of the forest are so vain. They have not enveloped their fair proproportions in the habilaments of civilzed life, for

Nonseless vestment encloses their breasts, Nor in sheet, nor in blanket they wind them, But they lie like true warriors taking their rest, With their nakedness only cast round them.

In the Gazette of the 4th we published the letter of Gen. Jackson, denying, explicitly, a statement which had been made in the Nashville Banner, as coming from him, that Mr. Van Buren must go down, &c. After this denial of represented by you, in a moment of frank and the General, the Banner undertook to substantiate the truth of the charge, and Mr. Hughes tiate the truth of the charge, and Mr. Highes acknowledged himself as the communicant to the Banner, and promised to prove the fact by a gentleman, who he represented as respectable, high minded and honorable.

pricty that govern gentleman is solven by you to give it publicity in the way you have yo high minded and honorable.

Most of the Whig presses mentioned the de-mial of General Jackson, and inserted the evidence adduced by Mr. Hughes in support of this censure be the less merited though there the charge; but as we cannot find room for all were no express injunction of confidence. their remarks, we will quote the observations of the Louisville Journal, the editor of which at was proposed by the Whig members of Congress, to buy and transfer to the City of Washington, to occupy the station now filled by the dignified editors of the National Intelligencer.

Here are the remarks of the Journal:

Here are the remarks of the Journal:

Here are the remarks of the Journal: "It is an indisput able fact, that Gen. Jackson has been convicted of downright falsehood more frequently than any other public man in the nation—even T. H. Benton not excepted. He is a common falsifier. It would be the duty of as a common laismer. It would be the duty of any honest Judge to exclude his testimony from a Court of Justice on the ground of his not be ing upon a par with mankind in general for

but for honorable, chivalrous men to leave no method unassayed, without any regard to truth, ask, Sir, did you collect testimony in advance to render unhappy the last days of a patriotic to substantiate a statement, which if, indeed chief, who has shed more lustre upon his country than any other since the days of our glo-rious revolution, is a meanness for which, if they had consciences, they would be brought to a heavy reconing.

We have said that most of the Whig papers inserted the pretended proofs of Mr. Hughes, to substantiate the charge made by him. Will it was mad the special order for Tuesday to substantiate the charge made by him. Will to entitle him to credit. All this anxiety, Sir, to weeks, and 1,500 extra copies were they shew that they have fairness enough to publish the following letter to that gentleman,

had received any contradiction from me, and of which you pretended to expect a speedy conupon which he relied fully to prove it? firmation, must carry with it the most conclu-TRENTON Tenn. Jan. 3, 1838. sive evidence that you fully anticipated the A. M. HughesSir:-I received by last evening, smail, your character of the response I would make. I would fain believe that you were mistaken in communication, dated Nashville, 23d ult., in which I am called upon for confirmation of a the statement you have made, and that it might have arisen from some remarks in relation to the rumor spoken of—but why parade, I would of the Representatives from Mississip. certain statement recontly published in the Republican Banner, upon the authority of a "respectable and intelligent correspondent." That ask, a certificate before the public to prove a fact, which you told that public I would Summary of News.—The news from the statement made by you under that characpromptly admit, unless you felt conscious that it was untrue, and that as such, it would be ter, has been pronounced untrue, in a late com-munication of the Ex-President, you have now contradicted by me, as soon as it came to my knowledge? Why, I repeat, this haste to bring called upon me to admit, that it was upon my forward proof before issue had been joined upon the facts? Was it to forestall public opinion, nuthority that stetement was made; -- and with in order to give you an advantage with the public in the event of my denial? Why did view, as it would seem, to draw from me the desired confirmation, you are careful to specify the place where, and the person in whose hearyou not, as you promised in your letter to me, ing the alleged statement was make. You observe, that it was made by me to yourself and W. H. Johnson, in the senate Chamber, at Nashville, during my late visit to that place; withhold your name as "the respectable and intelligent correspondent" of the Banner, until the arrival of my answer? Wasit because you believed the publication to be of the answer at and to aid my recollection, I suprese, you the same time, would deprive you of the adkindly furnish me with the following detail of vantage of having the matter prejudged? Or the remarks alleged to have been made by me on that occasion:—You recollect, I have no own and Senator Johnson's name before the public, intend to influence thereby the answer loubt, of your telling Esquire Johnson and my-elf, that General Jackson had said, while in Nashville last, that the administration of Mr. which you wished me to give? Can it be possible that you could think I would he sitate a moment to meet you and good certifying Sen-Van Buren, or that Mr. Van Buren himself, rould fall or go down, but that he would die loriously or fall in a glorious cause, and that c, General Jackson, knew, so soon as Mr. ator, who is thus likely to become more useful to you than to his constituents, in vindication of truth and my character? If you supposed, by Van Buren admitted that he might by possibili-ty be wrong, as he had, by convening Congress fortifying yourself with your written certificate of that honorable member, you could intimiast fall, that he must or would go down."date me into an admission of what I never said. Now Sir, in reply, I have only to say, and that I can only say you have mistaken your man .too in the most unqualified terms of denial that I never made the statement attributed to I am well aware of the inequality of a contest in which two are arrayed against one. But me in the above quotation from your letter, to who is this honorable member? Is he not your ancient and intimate, very intimate friend, who yourself, Mr. Johnson or any other person, "in the above quotation from your letter, to your-self, Mr. Johnson or any other person, "in the Senate Chamber," or elsewhere. I again rewould be extremely pliant to do you a favor—whose opinions, actions and statements are so much like your own that they cannot be distinpeat it, that I had myself heard General Jackguished, the one from the other? May it not well be said of yourself and that honorable son make the observations above imputed to him; nor have I ever assumed to state the fact, member, that you are "one and inseparable" and but one? I am perfectly willing to submit those questions for trial even to a jury of that member's constituents, not doubting they would nication; but the very extraordinary course you have taken in this affair, so improper in it. peedily affirm, each and every question. If self and unjust to me, demands that I should make a further response. There was a floating rumor about the time of General Jackson's vi-sit to Nashville, imputing to him some such rethen, yourself, and that Senator of yours, are hut one person, in a moral, mental and political point of view, the contest is not unequal, and I have not the least apprehensions of the result.

principles of his political life, and to his friends

is not improbable when I consider the free a

ever is said or done by that eminent man, yet

I most confidently assert, that such all asion, if

made by me at all, could not have been made in other terms than such as would characterise

the statement as idle, unsupported ru mor. This

I felt and thought whenever I heard or spoke of it. I did not, as the friend of Mr. Van Bu-

ren, believe his administration worded be unsuccessful, or that it would be condemned by the

great body of the American people, notwith-standing the late defection of the State of New

York. I knew also, the high abiding confi

dence entertained by General Jackson for the distinguished head of the present Administra-

tion. Is it not then, improbable, nay, impossi-ble, that I could have attempted to give credit

to a rumor which implied that "the noblest Ro man of them all" was the first to lose confi

dence in the power of the present Administra-tion to sustain itself? That he, by whom you

say this lofty political edifice has been raised,

should be the first to admit it all a "baseless

fabric,"-and to proclaim to the American peo-

ple, at the present important juncture, the weakness and inefficiency of a Chief Magis-

trate, on whom he is known to rest all his hope.

of perpetuation the principles of his late ad-ministration. But, Sir, the manner in which you have brought the matter before the public

next demands attention. You say, that not considering the alleged conversation confiden-

tial, you spoke of it "to many persons," and to the Editor of the Banner, by whom it was made

unreserved intercourse, whether it was not a gross and wanton violation of the rules of pro-

priety that govern gentlemen in social life, for

rights, must sink him who is guilty of it, in the

your own showing, you have been guilty of this

violation on the present occasion, by publishing a private conversation which you say you

held with me; and even admitting any conver

sasion at all to have taken place, you have cer-

circumstances stamp as grossly incorrect. Being unexpectedly called upon to make good

I am, &c.
A. W. O. TOTTEN, The Editor of the Nashville Union closes his remarks on this subject in the following feeling wholly inconsistent with the character of the Ex-President for constancy and devotion to the

iudeed sincere in the high opinion you have ex-

pressed of my character for truth, why I would

made by me, as you assert, you had no reason

before hand to prop it, by the certificate of

gentleman, who you are careful to inform the public, is a Senator of the State Legislature;

and who, volunteering his evidence under such

suspicious circumstances, would seem to require

in your opinion, some such adventitious suppor

"We appeal, not to the people of Tennessee merely, but of the whole Union, whether they will sanction these ferocious assaults upon an will sanction these lerocious assaults upon an old and faithful public servant. One who has given up his whole life to the service of his country—whose youthful blood stained the battle fields of the revolution—whose prime was employed in subduing the hostile savages and repelling the invaders of New Orleans, and whose latter days have been given to the ad-ministration of the civil affairs of his country. Shall he not be able, within the whole extent of that country which he has so greatly served your publication in the Banner and otherwise, and benefitted, to find one spot where he may lay down his bead in peace in his old days. Is here to be no cessation to the attacks of his attempt to give it credit, by assuming it to he enemies-no relenting to their malignity? Is scouted, that an old man may be persecuted to leath by his own fireside.

confidential character of our intercourse while there, and the great interest attached to what, We ask the citizens of Tennessee of the man who has conferred most honor on their State in peace and in war, is not worthy of a peaceful asylum within their borders, which his conquests have contributed so materially to en-We ask the old soldiers who have served under him, through the Creek wars and at New Orleans, whether they can sanction this unholy persecution of their ancient commander, or support the party at whose instigation these attacks are made? We ask them if they can suppose that a righteous course requires such means for its support, and whether they are willing to sustain one which does require

Of Mr. Hughes it is not necessary to say any thing more. The facts of this case place him in a position so humiliating, that words can add nothing to its degradation. He stands con-demned out of the mouth of his own witness, and by the testimony of Mr. Barker. Is sustained by nobody, and without the slightest probability of heing able to extricate himself from the depth to which he has sunk by his attempt to tarnish the fair fame of the old Hero.
We hope that the lesson may prove salutary, and may teach him hereafter the importance adhering to truth.

COMMUNICATED.

and as we cannot be worsted in a constitution, let the people try once more to have their officers managed as the people of other and younger states manage their affairs.

TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steam files of the Houston Telegraph, up to the 30th ult. An extra number of that jour nal, published on Christmas day, gives a been fought at San Antonia de Bexar, (Behar) between a considerable body of invading Mexicans, and a part of the

en out. This, is, however, considered Telegraph adds--possibly this engagement has marked Tekel on the walls of to the deep .- St. Louis Bulletin.

The Texas government has purchased will soon be ready for action.

The organization of the militia is grade nally progressing. Thomas J. Rusk has DENNIS to MISS AMERICA WEBSTER. been appointed major-general; E. Bnrleson, M. Baker, J. H. Dyer and K. H. Douglass, generals of brigade; and H. B. McLeod, adjutant general. A general order was issued on Christmas day by by General Rusk ordering the officers of the militia to have their troops in readiness to march against the enemy at a moment's warning; for it is apprehended that the Mexican army will now shortly invade Texas in full force. The Tex- age. inans appear confident of their own strength and success. Volunteers and subscriptions have already been raised to assist the movements of the government and army; and it is enthusiastically anticipated that Texas will now invade Mexico before terminating the present campaign. This is of course a mere chimera, at present at least,--N, O. Bce, Jan. 11.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. We have been politely furnished by parish gen'leman of this city with the following extracts of the Mexican orders of the day, from a letter received by him

"HEAD QUARTERS, "MATAMORAS, Nov. 13, 1838. The Advanced Guard will take up the line of march in detached corps, between the 20th and 30th instant. Every com mander will be ne sonally answerable for the strict discipline of the troops under his command. Persons and proper personally within the charge of the Chief of the general Staff of the army, ad in. terim, till the general officers charged with the Government of Texas shall join the army."

The Mexican papers informs us that, should Texas be reconquered, the Mexican Congress and President mean to being their regular meeting for February, at o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing. med of a civil, military, judicial functionary. They even mention the names of the persons most likely to fill the situations. Among the candidates Senor Alvaro, Cos, C. J. Bustamente; among the foreign officers in the service of Mex-1co, are Filosola, Smith, Eliwich, Mar tins .- Phila. Public Leger.

The Raft in Red River .- Among the documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, we find some very interresting statements, relative to the gigantic undertaking of Capt. Shreve, to remove the great raft upon Red River. This obstruction originally occupied a space of upwards of two hundred miles; and there is sufficient evidence, that it has existed for ages before the discovery of the country, while its banks exhibit indubitable proof that it once extended to within fifty miles of the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The annual increasement has been estimated at two miles; and once formed, the serpentine course of the stream forbids all pentine course of the stream forbids all possibility of removal, except by artificial measures, or the slow process of desed to an astonishing depth, and forms what is called the "sunken raft:" a single strong log removed will sometimes this will be a rich repast, as the papers filed are liberate hundreds.—The raft region may liberate hundreds. - The raft region may now be considered under three divisions: that from which the raft is entirely reis cut up and floated off-for which nothing is wanted but a strong current which must ultimately take place-33 miles in extent; and that, lastly, which has not yet been commenced. -The water expelled from the channel by the raft into the lakes, parallel to the banks as THE NEW CONVENTION.-If it were the obstruction is removed, returns and possible to find an instrument with occupies the bed of the stream, at the fewer checks on public servants than the commencement of the raft there is little present constitution, we might pause be- or no current. This has added much to fore the attempt was made to alter it. the labor in removing the obstruction; We are naturally slow in driving away and many of the logs removed, have FLIES for fear of another swarm more in floated back subsequently by a rise in the tolerable than the first, but as the thing Mississippi .- The removal now of a few is not possible, we shall never have a yards of solid raft, causes a fall of eighmore perfect rope of sand to blind our teen inches above it, and a rise of six servants than we now have judging from feet below. There remains only about the waste of money in the last 10 years four miles of raft to be removed; and, when the channel is once clear, the current will be powerful and deep, and the banks on either side will be lofty and firm, Capt. Shreve declares, that all can be accomplished in three months after a suitable appropriation from Congress is made.

The magnitude of this undertaking, and the results which must ensue from ship Constitution, we have received our its accomdlishment can not be too highly appreciated. The river is navigable for more than 200 miles above the raft, aud through a region unrivalled in fertility rumored account of a battle said to have Though now thinly settled it is rapidly populating-hundreds await the removal of the raft as a signal for entering the country-and all its vast resources and Texian army under Colonels Karnes natural wealth must soon be developed. and Wells-on the 20th ult. from 9 a. m. The result of this undertaking, once intill 4 p. m., with doubtful results, But volved in doubt, as well as the permanent rumor generally exaggerates. The same advantages which would ensue, are no That Wise and others, with souls of the same caliber, should continue to endeavor to hunt down and harass the venerable ex-President, paper of the 30th ult., gives an abstract longer problematical. The indefatiga-

for possessing virtues to which they could never aspire, after he has retired from public life, with the intention of passing his remaining few days the intention of passing his remaining few days as a private citizen, is not to be wondered at by those who know the malevolence of their hearts; those who know the malevolence of their hearts; the projector and active the endure so long as the magnificent streams an act of retaliation against Texas. The with which his name is associated, shall continue to roll on their volumed waters

> MARRIED-On Wednesday evening, brig carrying 11 guns and 200 men. by Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. NEWTON BERRY It has anchored in Galveston bay, and to Mis CATHERINE STONE, of this coun-

> > On Thursday by the same CHARLES On Thursday, 18th January, by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Thompson M. PAR-ISH, of Lake Providence, La., to Miss MARY P. daughter of Edward Blackburn, Esq., of Woodford county, Ky.

> > DIED-In this City on Saturday evening last, Miss Paulina Beach, daughter of James Beach, in the 17th year of her

OLD ESTABLISHED

Cloathing Store. MAIN ST, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Four Doors from Frazer's Corner.

FRANCIS WEAVER

AS always on hand every article wanted by Gentlemen for dress Part of the stock consists of the following articles, viz:
SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CAMLET BOS TON WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX COATS; JEANS FROCKS, COATEES & DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c. Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UM BRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS; Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY JEANS, either by the Picce or Pattern. Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

Last Notice.

A LI. Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & Triffore, and to Ben. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are ear ty of the defenceless and peaceable inhabitants to be respected, and particularly the property belonging to friendly
powers. The country occupied to be hands of officers for collection.

JOHN B. TILFORD.

Jan. 25, 1838.-4-td.

CITY OFFICERS. HE Mayor and Council of the City C

Lexington will meet at their Council Chamber on Thursday, the 1st day of February.

A City Attorney; A City Marshal; An Assessor and Assistant Assessor;

A City Printer;

A City Collector; A City Treasurer;

A City Surveyor;
A Capusin of the Night Watch and 3 suborlinate Night Watchmen;
A Clerk and two Weghers of the Market.

An Inspector of Weights and Measures; A Keeper of the Grave Yard.

Applications for Licenses of all kinds, mu Applications for Edime.
T. P. HART,
Clerk of the City.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-td.

NOTICE.

WISH to hire, for the present year, a few CHAIN SPINNERS, HACKLERS, AND

To work in a Bagging Factory. THOMAS H. WATERS. Lex. Jan. 25, 1838 .- 4-3t.

Literary Sale.

cay. In some places the raft is conden- 200 FILES OF NEWSPAPERS, being the exchange papers of the Kentucky Gazette, for the year 1837.

To the politician and the lover of Literature contain finely conceived and written Tales and

moved, extending 146 miles from the commencement; that in which the raft they should be preserved for posterity; but they became so voluminous, that the owner could not find house room for them, hence the have such room.

A List of a portion of them are inserted, and ey will all be sold: Kentucky Gazette, Observer & Reporter, Inelligencer, Spirit of the Lancet, -Lex., Ky. Argus, Commonwealth, -Frankfort, Ky.

Eagle, Monitor,—Maysville, Ky. Citizen,—Paris, Ky.

Visiter,—Cynthiana, Ky. Sentinel,—Georgetown, Ky. N. Kentuckian & Journal,—Covington, Ky. Chronicle,—Richmond, Ky. Olive Branch & Republican,—Danville, Ky Advertiser, Journal, Gazette, Louisville, Ky.

Star,-Elizabethtown, Ky. Advertiser,-Russelville, Ky. Evening Post, Times, Advocate & Journal, Sunday News,—New York, N. Y. American, Republican,—Baltimore, Md. National Gazette, Pennsylvanian, Poulson's Advertiser, Herald, Herald and Sentinel,—

Philadelphia, Pa. Statesman,—Boston, Mass. [The list is too long for insertion, but the papers are from every State and Territory in the

To those who are preparing Scrap Books, here will be a fine opportunity to furnish materials. For Sale-A first rate Buggy and harness. Apply as above to BRADFORD & GRAY. Jan. 18, 1838.-3-2t.

CABINET MAKING.

give and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

TO RENT. FIRST rate Business House on City Row

Water street. For terms apply to D. MEGOWAN. Lex. Dec. 18th 1837-51-tf.

U. S. MAII. GOOD INTENTLINE,



JEAVES LEXINGTON DAILY AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR MA YSVILLE, RUNNING THROUGH IN 81- BOURS.

FOR SEATS APPLY AT THEIR OF TICE OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE, OF AT KEI-SER'S HOTEL.

THE OFPOSITION GOOD INTENT LINE

LEAVES LEXINGTON Y RAIL ROAD to FRANKFORT, there connecting with the STAGES at 9 of A. M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M.

This company is supplied with substantial

Troy and Lancaster Coaches, excellent teams, and careful sober drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and baggage or parcels at the

risk of the owners thereof. Passengers will confer a favor on the pro-prietors of this Line, by reporting to the agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of

any drivers who may attempt to race.

McNAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors. Lex. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

S. B. Vanpelt

TILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. f every description, which will be sold low, for

Jan. 4, 1838. - 1-tf.

Notice.

HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. Carty & Cook, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay t as early a day as possible, at the old stand.
J. J. FLEMING. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

HE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire

STOCK OF GROCERIES. And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which

they offer at eitheir Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

ISAAC COOK, Jan. 4, 1838.-1-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY? LEXINGTON, JAN. 1, 1838. HE Directors have this day declared a div-

idend, out of the profits of the Bank, of four per cent. for the last six months, on the capital stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books, in Kentucky, at the Bank in Lexington on demand, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York an application there, on or after

By order of the Board of Directors. Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4t.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY LEXINGTON, Jan. 2, 1838. THE Stockholders in this Bank, are hereby notified that the ninth Instalment of Five Dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on

the 1st day of May next. And those Stockholders who are in default for Instalments, due, are informed that if payments of the same are not made before the 1st day of Feb. next, that steps will then be taken to forfeit their Stock in the manner prescribed by

By order of the Board of Directors. M. T.-SCOTT, Cashier. Jan. 4, 1838.— 1-tf.

FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE. WILL sell a first rate TRACT OF LAND, lying about one mile west of Georgetown,
Ky. on the Frankfort road, and on the road from the Great Crossings to Lexington, without any road passing through it. I will sell either 230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best contain finely conceived and written Tales and Poetry.

The object of filing those papers was, that they should be preserved for posterity; but they became so voluminous, that the owner could not find house room for them, hence the wish to distribute them among those who may have such room.

230 Acres, or about 300 Acres, as may best suit the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have the oppinion of, a first rate farmer, that the open land will produce 75 bushels of Corn to the acre this year, if seasonable, it having been in the corn of the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have dependent of the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have dependent of the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have dependent of the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have dependent of the purchaser, and give immediate possession. Any person who wants a farm of this size, will be pleased with this tract, as it is as rich and beautiful as any Land in Kentucky. I have been proposed to the proposition of the propositio in rye and clover for several years. The woods are well set in Blue Grass, and the whole tract enclosed and divided into lots with a first rate fence just reset. The location of this farm is very advantageous, being within one mile of Georgetown, where there are two Colleges and two Female Academies, with a fist rate Turn-pike road leading to it, that can be used by the owner of the farm without toll. It is well watered and well timbered. Many persons would be benefitted greatly by selling their own farms and buying this tract. For terms, apply to the undersigned, or to Dr. R. M. Ewing, of Georgetown, Ky., who is authorized to contract for the greatly the owns all over 230 acres. me, and who owns all over 230 acres

M. W. DICKEY.

Springland, on the Railroad. Jan. 4, 1833.

10 miles from Lexington, —1-tf.

MR. MAGUIRE'S. Classical, Scientific and English SCHOOL.

WILL be continued for the Lext yea at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lux-ington and from Fankfort, and five miles Verington and from Panktor, and five miles Versailles in Woodford county Kentucky. In the Institution a solid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Female Students, in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised cowards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and early obtained, and many times, without substantial reputation to veil their ridicule, that I hope I TOSEPH MILWARD,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

reputation to veil their ridicule, that I hope I shall be excused for giving none but my neighbors and patrons. Should, however, parents and guardiars wish further information, I pledge myself in give references as to my standing in society, connections and education, equal to any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten

months making one term, without deduction for less time, to commence on the seconday of January next, and end on the first of November, 1838. We can accomed a fifteen or twelly boarders pleasurely and cheaply.

ty boarders pleasantly and cheaply. Dec. 26, 101.-52-\$5.

GARDNER'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Liniment. HE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts on

Wounds, Corks, Chafes or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which

Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it excess in the cure of Burns or Sc. dds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ring-worms and Tetters, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal suc-cess, by numbers of the nost respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.
CAUTION.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINI-MENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Embrocation," "Gard ner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c. &c., which the proprietors find has been the

GLASCOE & HARRISON.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corne
of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sole by all Druggists and Traders in town and coun-

TESTIMONIALS. NATCHITOCHES, Louisiana, June, 1836.
Messra Glascoe & Herrison, Cincinnati: Gentlemen, Having tried some of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of which my brother procured for me whilst travelling,)

my brother procured for me whilst travening, and being anxions of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I herewith transmit you — dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Liniment. Please have it put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible desputch, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

1. Sud algorithm in stating that the applica-

Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Limment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in

value, aed shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

Your obedient servit,

LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U.S. A.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby much benefitted. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make what use of it you please. In Jane last, I went into the country with my fam-June last. I went into the country with my family to five during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned. my hands very much scratched an poisoned.— They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the pain which I experienced was excrutiating.— My wife tried every thing we could hear of that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by ac cident my horse was badly burt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, to'c me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!! I have also used it since in one instance for a seont the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called 'chopped hands.' On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectful. vere burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking

Yours respectfully,
JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1825.

Newrort, Kv. July 28, 1834.

I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his kiniment, and used it, and in about two Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1825. of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. T'en also recommend it as an invaluable medi-cine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds Cuts Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully, G. W. DOXON. Hamilton, O., June 8, 1834. This certifies that I have for one year passed Gardner's Limiment, for the following-such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores

AARON ROLLINS. CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834. Sir,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Lini ment; and pleased with the present opportuni-ty, I will testify that I have within these three years used fitty bottles of the said Liniment and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

GARRET DULHAGEN.

James Gardner. Cincinnati, July 12th, 1834. This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Veg table Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered

S. LIPPENCOTT. CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callous or bunches caused by harness or saddle.— In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever

my certificate in favor Gardner's Vegetable iniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses or severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks-and particularly in one instance for a valuable Horse which was so severely corked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no com-

HENRY P. POWARS. Anderson Township, Ham. County, March , 1835.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834. This may certify, that we have used Gard-ner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, us kinds of Sores and Wounds on Hores, and find it to exceed any other medicine

wm. WINTERS, OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLY
Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside. Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-tf.

THE TURF HORSE,

COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR. AVING made arrangements with Mr. Thompson, the owner of this thorough bred Stallion and breeder of fine stock and race horses, he will make his next season at my farm, 21 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be giv-en that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time. G. E. GILLESPIE.

Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED: BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-tween the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them imme-diately as further indulgence cannoe be given Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCAULEY.

HE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire

Stock of GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

FEMALE EDUCATION

R. HONFIUER, assited by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open on January 3rd, 1838, An Accademy for the Education

OF YOUNG LADIES. Under the name of the LEXINGTON FEMALE

SEMINARY. He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain e confidence of the community, that his resi dence as a teacher in Lexington may be per-

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

ting, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Music, \$6 00 per qr. Senior Department—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. \$10,00 PIANO FORTE,

FRENCH, DRAWING AND PAINTING-in all its branchs 10,00 10,00

LATIN AND GREEK, 10,00 LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invi-Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.

MORNING, 9 O'Clock. French,
Unawing and Painting
AFTERNOON 3 Crawing and Painting with their application to Botany, Ornitholo

gy. &c. It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be studied even by those in the Preparatory Department, and thus become the general language of the school two or three afternoons in each

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838-51-ff.

DOCTOR CHINN

AS again resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High-Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs Any message left with them in his ab Dec. 27, 1837—62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING urniture and Chairs.





don, who is capable of doing every description

Carpets, Paper Hanging Trimming Pews, &c MATTRESSES of every description kept or hand and made to order at my Furniture Es-tablishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawin my offinion it exceeds an other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flexioned I can cheerfully recommend at to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

DEAR SIR,—It is the pleasure I hand you

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern
Markets,
THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;

COMPRISING a general and handsome as-Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia,

Super and Extra Blue, Black, invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & o tle Green, and Grey CLOTHS, Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS, Super Silk, Velvet & Wootlen VESTINGS, Gro-de Nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to the label)

to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and

TABLE DIAPERS, Huccoback, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to

3 yards wide, IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAM-BRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-KERCHIEFS, Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS,

GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS,

Cashmere, Silk. Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,
Super CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANK-ETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton LIMPPELL AS Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS, PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND

MOROCCO SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes; Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf

GROODRIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHPIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfull; inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some

WINES AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and esirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to

keep a constant supply of Goods in his Line, Which he will offer for sale at the lowest mar-ket price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consinged to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual tacilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the

To the former vatrons of the house he tenders nis since thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance o BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837-51-tf.



THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M

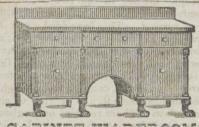
LATE M'CRACKEN'S.)

HE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has aken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED. TABLE GOOD. Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES,

WELL ATTENDED TO: And being well known himself through the tate, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well ecomodated, on reasonable term JOHN CANDY. Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837-46-tf



CABINET WAREROOM. THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to

that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest CABINET BUSINESS.

of every description on short notice, and accommodating Terms. His Wareroom is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufac as an Upholstering and window the subscriber, Mr tory; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr Mathers will a tend to the sales, and received orders which will be promptly executed A:

HORACE E. DIMICK. WANTED-A few thousand feet of Cherry cantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 41 or ive inches square, for which a liberal price will

Lexington November 13, 1837,-46-tf N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing
will be taken if immediate application be
made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16
and from the country, would be preferred.
August 10, 1837.—32tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND CASSINETTS! LARGE and superior assortment, fo A LARGE and superiors, by sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO. No. 52, Marble Front. Dec. 21, 1837.-51-tf.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

TURF REGISTER, TORF REGISTER,

DUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N

York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad
vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. V. TRUMBULL,

Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co.
ept. 15, 1836-55-tf.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

Corner of Main & Main cross streets. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD, [Successor to BAIN & Top,]



AS again put his MACHINERY in to successful O P E R A-TION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTU-AL CUSTOMERS with WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced pri-

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANU FACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any. JUST RECEIVED.

The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837,

of Gentlemens' Hats. which he thinks cannot fail to please thos who exercise a discriminating taste in that ve-

essential article of dress.

As CAS! I is a very necessary essential, his and upon those in arrears to him must be as imperious as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given

N. B. Hissupply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual. Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!!

SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES! THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalded] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.

JOHN LOCKWOOD. Doc. 7, 1837-49-tf.

For Rent.

WO ROOMS, in the house opposite the residence of Mr. Vertner, in this city—suitable for School Rooms.

Apply to CLEMENT SMITH.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED. WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the appli-

nave been entirely cured by the apprication of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. Isaiah Plummer, do do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.

Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years. Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Caleb Redden, Mason county. John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county. T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county

Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.

— Moffitt's son, Washington county.

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.

Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

— Cabill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their

iges varying from 4 to 68. The original certicates can at any time be seen in my posses-

19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the ease will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or

WM. AD june 17, 1837—25-1y,

WILLIAM NEAL & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Looking-Glasses.

NO. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel-devoted exclusivev to the business Country Merchants are supplied at manufac-

turers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without ex-Those who may have orders for large Glasses. would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their-arrival, to in-Sept. 2d, 1837-45.6m.

> TH PROPRIETOR OF THE

And is now prepared to make FURNITURE LEXINGTON BREWERY, EGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lovers of Malt liquor in general, that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer,

TREW BEER At Candy's. JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837 .- 39-tf

Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bilters, and Nervine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c. He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How-

RD's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linament. n infalible cure for Croup, &c. April 25 1837—17-tf.

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors. CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS,

LEXINGTON, KY. HAVE just received from Philadelphia,

VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODBS

Suitable for Gentlemens'

wear; SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also,-Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of
CASSIMBRES and VESTINGS, BOSTON
WRATPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS,
(AMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF
HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were
selected with great care by one of the firm, and
they feel confident that they will be enabled to
give their friends and costomers general sasisgive their friends and cestemers general sasi

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

55th Notice! ERSONS who know themselves, when the see this, to be indebted to the subscriber are respectfully but earnestly solicited to cal and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington June 10,1837-24-tf.

VALUABLE AND

PATENT REDECINES TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRAC TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA; UPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the hignest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofu-lous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cuta-

neous Affections, &c.
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH; A specific in Dyspersia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous lisease of the stomach and ho NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT:

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c. MONTAGUE'S BALM: A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by S. C. TROTTER. S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norron

Main street. August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office. july 19, 1837, 22-tf

STRAY HORSE. OT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexing West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse. 4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but ha been rode: inclines to poce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds hi head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands

He is most probably taken up by some pers between Lexington and my house, on the Rail road, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 re ward and pay all reasonable charges for his de livery at the Stage Stables in Lexington oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf MILUS W. DICKEY.

LAW NOTICE. Y Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts.

My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner Henry Humphrys, Esq. and by Aaron K Woolley and Madison C. Johnson, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANL MAYES. Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10--tf EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having sold his farm in Montgomery county, intends to return to

A Boarding School,

And for that purpose has obtained a situation in the immeaiate neighborhood of Capt. A. F. Eastin, 6 miles East of Lexington. His School Room is quite a spacious one, it having been constructed with particular regard to the health and comfort of its inmates. He is also making considerable additions to the house in which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next.—
The term will be divided into two Sessions of The term will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. Tuition, boarding, lodging, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term.—
The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on applica-tion to the Teacher. In said institution the he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Di-tillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

tion to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be faught, viz:
Reading, Writing, Arithemetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronise the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mountsterling, Montrouvery, county.

er at his present.

Montgomery county.

THOMAS M. HART. November 10, 1837.-46-3m

REFERENCE—
Josiah Gayle, Esq., Lexington.
Beverly A. Hicks, La Fayette Seminary.
Thomas Faulconer, Esq., near Athens.
Dr. Joseph Kunnaird, near Chilesburg.



MR. RICHARDSON. TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c. ESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone

> Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837 .- 43-tf DOCTOR HOLLAND

above Short street—ACADEMY at.
Brennan's Hotel.

AS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence is still at Brennan's Tavern. Lexsngton, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-14t

NOTICE.

ROKE out of the subscriber's lot on Friday the 1st inst a dark BAY HORSE seven years old fifteen and half hands high, small star in the forehead, shod all round, trots and paces well; any one returning said horses to me in Lexington shall be liberally rewarded. WILLIAM LONG. Lex. Dec. 19, 1837.—51-16.

FOR RENT, THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE, on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Flemings. JOHN NORTON.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.-43-tf BLUE LICK WATER. FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be recived this day, by D. BRADFORD, 7th Sept. 1837.



JABEZ BEACH. T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and our very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, hich will be sold on the lowest teru Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND

MARINE Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargors against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

perils of the sea.

(Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders: JOHN W. HUNT, President.

WM. S. WALLER,

JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS,

THO. C. O'REAR, LEON'D. WHEELER A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry. THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE. Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
LEXINGTON Ky.

ILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of

pper street, 3d door from Frazer's Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25-tf.

Appeals at Frankfort

LAW NOTICE. HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frank My office is on Main Street, Lexington, doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the ourt-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY. March 2, 1837.—9-tf. Court-House.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-

SMITHING. THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neaturess and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B&H.

Lex Sep 7.-53-1f

The Feather Renovator, S now prepared for executing all orders. It it is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooler's Bake

Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.

By the process used in this MACHINE, old By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Fenthers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other insects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.

CALEB BROWN.